National Intelligencer.

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WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNION

Has been, our readers are well apprised, covertly assailed, for several years, by a few men in and about the town of Boston, with a zeal, malignity and perseverance, which is really surprising, when we perceive how entirely abortive their efforts have so far proved, to drag the federal party into the snare they have laid, to entrap them to their ruin. For all that we have been able to see, the main body of the federalists, those who form the mass of every popular body—the honest men, are guiltless of the designs which have been frequently imputed to them by indentifying them with a few vicious men, who affect to be their leaders, and indeed have been too much in the habit of dictating to them the course the party ought to pursue.

Since the termination of the elections in favor of the opposition in a few of the Eastern states, the faction assumes a bolder tone, and dares to menace the government of the Union with the vengeance of what they call the opulent, populous and intelligent state of Massachusetts. The speech delivered by Josiah Quincy, the representative from Boston, during the last session of Congress, excited the indignation of all unbiassed men, and its import and terms were disclaimed without exception by every gentleman even of the federal party whom we have heard converse upon the subject. On a recent occasion, the same person has delivered an oration before a sort of factious club calling itself the Washington Benevolent Society, which, taken in connection with certain contemporaneous publications in the Boston prints, has a direct and obvious tendency to promote a dissolution of the Union. True it is, these orators and printers do not recommend an open abruption from the Union; but they tell you Massachusetts has the right, and that she has the power too, to change her relation to the other states as fixed by the constitution—that she is oppressed, they falsely say, and, being oppressed, and having the right and the power, must do herself justice, 'amicably if she can, forcibly if she must.' We know that these hints about a dissolution of the Union are wrapped up in cobweb arguments and velvet phrases—that the faction say they only apprehend, and therefore wish to guard against danger to the Union. Who but they ever spoke about danger to the Union? Who but they ever menaced it? The faction say, forsooth, they only contemplate such a thing as possible. Now we say,

"The wish is father to the thought:"

And firmly do we believe, that the power alone is wanting to carry into effect their nefarious projects. When detected and dragged into open day, the factionists do indeed disclaim hostility to the Union, and profess themselves attached to the constitution. But how happened it, we ask, if they have afforded no indications of hostility to the Union, that the British government sent John Henry on a secret mission amongst them, to foment a separation of the states? How happened it he made Boston his head-quarters?

But will these people dare attempt the infernal plans they hint at? No; they will not, dare not. The punishment due to traitors would overtake them with the velocity of lightning from the indignant feeling of an incensed people. The federalists of Massachusetts are deceived, hood-winked, led astray. Let the bandage be loosened from their eyes, and they will prostrate in the dust the faction which now disgraces them and holds itself up to public detestation.

To return to Mr. Quincy's oration. We should have presented it to our readers entire, and had actually laid it aside for the purpose, but that it is, like most modern speeches are, much too long. We are pleased to see it republished in the federal papers; for in poison there is physic. It will open the eyes of some men to the fallibility of the oracle they have heretofore pursued, and teach them the real designs of that faction which professes the name of Washington, by claiming him as its patron. Let every genuine federalist read this speech and Parson Parish's Fast Sermon, and if he be not forever weaned of Washington Societies and Essex Federalism, we pronounce his political disease incurable, unless by the aid of a strait jacket and water gruel.

Extract from a letter from Capt. Sinclair, dated Norfolk, May 16, 1813.

I was yesterday evening at the Capes, where there were four 74's, five frigates, one ship apparently a merchantman, two brigs of war, and armed schooners, making in all 22 sail. They are moored, forming a line up the Bay Channel and also a line across the channel to Hampton Roads, just at the tail of the Horse Shoe. These are the squadron which have come down the Bay. Four deserters who came from them two nights ago inform us, that there are two frigates and some small vessels yet up the Chesapeake

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HUGH CAPERTON, Fed. is elected to Congress from the new district in Virginia by a majority of 129 votes.

TO THE EDITORS.

Westmoreland, Va. 18th May, 1813.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

In announcing the election of Gen. Hungerford as a member of Congress from the District lately represented by Mr. Taliaferro, you say on the authority of "a letter from Fredericksburg that the election will be contested on the ground that 50 illegal votes were given to the returned member in one county." This insinuation is calculated to make an unfavorable impression on those who are strangers to the county alluded to; and so far from its being founded on fact, that a canvass of the polls will doubtless encrease the majority of Gen. H. Mr. T. must also be under the same impression, for he contests the election on the ground that the polls in two of the counties were not taken in the manner prescribed by law—that is, the voters' names were entered and the number extended by figures in the column under the candidate's name. Such a miserable quibble clearly demonstrates the want of better grounds for contestation. Let it too be understood that the poll in the county of Westmoreland has been invariably kept in the same manner since the recollection of its oldest citizens—farther, Mr. T. received the benefit of a respectable portion of the county 12 years since under the like circumstances: then all was right—now all wrong. Strange inconsistency! Your candor, gentlemen, will, I am assured, prompt you to say something which will counteract the tendency your publication is calculated to make on the public mind

Yours respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER

[We have complied with the request of a Subscriber, by publishing the above letter. Of the facts we know nothing but what we have already stated on the authority of our Fredericksburg correspondent. We do not even know what county was alluded to.]

VICTORY OF YORK.

The letter of the brave but unfortunate captain MOORE, while it has filled with sorrow the hearts of those whose friends were killed or wounded in battle, has placed the victory of York in a more brilliant light than any in which it has hitherto been seen. It may, indeed, prove the ground-work of speedy and decisive success in the attempt to conquer and occupy the province of Upper Canada. In this signal triumph of the American arms, the traduced corps of Baltimore volunteers have performed their duty, with honor to themselves and credit to the city. They have alike put their calumniators, who accuse them of being destitute of courage, to shame, and their foreign enemies to flight. Abhorred be the man who unjustly reviles the gallant soldier while defending his country's rights and advancing its glory in distant regions!

[*American.*

BALTIMORE VOLUNTEERS.

Extract of a letter from STEPHEN H. MOORE, captain of the Baltimore Volunteers, to his brother in this city, dated .

"NIAGARA, 5th May, 1813.

"I last wrote you from the Harbor, stating that I was then about to embark with my company, together with gen. Pike's brigade, for the purpose of making a descent on the Canada shore. I have to inform you now of the result, which has been victorious and glorious to the American arms, although peculiarly unfortunate to me. We arrived at the head of the Lake Ontario on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. and debarked the forces about a mile above York, the capital of Upper Canada; here we were met on the beach by about five hundred British regulars and 250 Indians; we contended with them warmly for about one hour, when we succeeded in driving them before us, and made good our landing, with the loss of some brave officers and about 40 men men killed or wounded. We then formed immediately, moved up to York, and when arrived just at the opening of the main street, the enemy sprung a mine upon us, which destroyed about 60 of his own men, and killed or maimed about 130 of our men. This horrible explosion has deprived me of my left leg, and otherwise grievously wounded me. I was taken from the field, carried on board the commodore's ship, where my leg was amputated, and I am now likely to recover. Two of my company were killed at the same time, and four or five more of my brave fellows were severely wounded—now out of danger.

"We have taken the capital of the enemy, and about a *million and a half* worth of public stores and other property. We have killed and wounded about 300 British and their savage allies, and have taken prisoners about 700 men. We have taken from them also several vessels of war, which were found in the harbor, and destroyed a 32 gun frigate, then on the stocks.

"This is the severest blow the British have felt since the war, and is to them irremediable—it will teach them a lesson of American bravery, which they cannot soon forget. The conquest of Upper Canada is now no longer doubtful, as almost all the guns, munitions of war and provisions, necessary to carry on the present campaign, were deposited at York, and have been taken by us. General PIKE, however, the brave and gallant projector of this enterprize, fell in the very moment of complete victory, at the head of his column. We have suffered severely in loss of officers—2 captains and 4 lieutenants having been killed, and 5 captains and 7 lieutenants wounded. My wound, they say, is a very good one, but it has maimed me for life.

"Lieut. Irvine received a bayonet through his right shoulder, at the moment of stepping out of the boat, but is doing very well—Gill and Warner escaped unhurt.

"P. S. My company distinguished themselves gloriously, and were noticed for their determined spirit." *Whig.*

Richmond, May 18.

The British attempted, some day last week, to cut out one of our coasters which was laying off the county of Mathews. The militia of that county stood to their arms and beat off the enemy's barge. One of our men was shot thro' the thigh: from the difference in the show of men which the barge exhibited in going and returning, it was supposed that 8 or 10 of their men were shot down.

The corpses of two British seamen have been found floating on the Bay shore—they were supposed to have been drowned in the desperate attempt to swim from their ship.

Extract of a letter from the Creek Agency, to a gentleman in this place, dated 26th April, 1813.

"On Friday, the Big Warrior's son arrived with the Talks from the Chiefs of Tookaubatchee. They were in Council seventeen days. Nine of the murderers have been executed—four in the presence of Mr. Doyell, at the Hickory-Ground. It was not in their power to take them alive; they fought till they dropt. Two of the friendly Indians were badly wounded. The Little Warrior, who headed the party that did the mischief near the mouth of the Ohio, and one or two of his companions, are still living; but the warriors are after them and are determined to have them dead or alive. The perpetrators of the murder on the post road have been discovered and put to death. Two interpreters and five warriors accompanied Gen. Flournoy thro' the nation."

[*Milledgeville Journal, May 5.*

POSTSCRIPT

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, May 18.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Boston, May 15.

The ship Brutus has arrived at Newport from Liverpool She brings 10,000 letters, despatches for government, and London papers to the 7th April. Affairs continued favorable to the Russians on the continent, and there were agitations in some of Bonaparte's provinces. The British were preparing an expedition to Hanover.

The Austrian Envoy had arrived in London. It is said, his object was to mediate a general peace. Britain requires that France shall evacuate Spain.

A new squadron is named as being ready to depart for America with 2000 troops and 10,000 rockets.

Extract of another letter to the same, dated 8 o'clock in the evening.

Arrived this evening, brig Charles, Oxnard, 30 days from Cadiz. Sailed April 14. On Wednesday (May 12) lat. 12, long. 66, 30, the Charles was boarded from La Hogue, 74; detained some time, plundered, and threatened to be burnt, (notwithstanding she had a license) and at last liberated, to bring home the captain and crew of the ship Acteon, Rogers, from Cadiz, for Boston, with a license. The Acteon had just been taken, plundered, and set on fire. The captain of La Hogue said, his government had permitted the licenses long enough, and if it did not put a stop to them the Navy should; that he had been cruising on this dangerous coast a long time, and almost every vessel he chased and brought to had a license! Capt. Capel, of La Hogue, treated the American captains and passengers very ill, taking their private property, and permitting the vessels to be plundered. Every preparation was made for burning the Charles—but at length she was released, as before stated.

The officers of the La Hogue said they had taken the privateer brig Montgomery, of Salem, from a cruise, and the brig Diomede, from Manilla for Salem, with a rich cargo. Not knowing of the war she run down to La Hogue. The officers, and crews and vessels had been sent to Halifax, under convoy of the Nymphe frigate.

Last night (May 14) about 5 leagues to the N. E. of Cape Cod, the Charles was boarded from the Tenedos in company with the Shannon—treated politely, and the officers appeared much surprized at the conduct of capt. Capel—said they had been cruizing about here some time, and had not molested any coasting vessels, but expected orders every day to destroy all they met. Knew of Commodore Rodgers being out—said they supposed he had passed them in a fog off Cape-Ann. Had heard the Curlew had been chased, and greatly outsailed the President and Congress.

The ship Acteon, spoke May 9, lon. 61, Com. Rodgers' squadron, all well, had taken nothing.

Barbadoes, April 10.

An American Indiaman, not knowing of the war, and being in want of water, and shaped her course for this port, off which she had been taken by H. M. brig Newton. She was 104 days from Canton, bound to Philadelphia, [supposed to be the Thomas Penrose, captain Ansley.] The April and May fleets, combined, (about 30 sail,) will sail from here May 4, convoyed by the Grampus, 50, and several sloops of war. The British ship Harriot, taken by the privateer Gen. Armstrong, and put into Porto Rico, has been demanded by the Governor of that Island, of the Governor of St. Thomas, given up, and arrived at this port.

NOTICE.

THE representatives of the late JOHN JACKSON of Prince George's County, Maryland, are hereby notified, that a commission has issued from the court of the county aforesaid to the subscribers, for the valuation and division of the real estate of the deceased, and that they will meet on the premises on Monday the 14th day of June next, and proceed to the execution of said commission.

THOMAS ROWIE,
JOHN WILSON,
RICHARD ROSS,
KIDD MORSELL,
JOHN CHEW.

May 21—2awld.

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 22d day of May, a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, mahogany tables, walnut do. pine do. mahogany secretary, Windsor chairs, andirons, shovel and tongs, knives and forks, crockery ware, clock and watch, a variety of kitchen furniture and a number of other articles of that kind; likewise a variety of cloths and clothing ready made, shoes, and a variety of other merchandize: some lots in various parts of the city of Washington, and two large lots over the Eastern Branch, near the bridge. The sale will commence at six o'clock, at the Centre Market House, and continue till 9 o'clock, A. M at which time it will adjourn, and commence again at nine o'clock, at Francis Pic's, on the Capitol Hill, and continue the day, or until all is sold. If any of the above articles remain unsold on Saturday, the sale will be postponed until Tuesday the 25th of May, and commence as above and continue until all are sold Terms made known on the day of sale.

Z. FARRELL, Auct.

May 21—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, trustees appointed by a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, in the case of John P. Van Ness, administrator of Wm. and Charles Leight, vs John Blagge, and the heirs and representatives of George Walker, having on the 21st day of May, 1812, by virtue of the said decree, sold at public auction the following property in the city of Washington, viz.

Lot No. 4, in square 837, to Joseph Forrest.
Lots No. 2, in sq. 895; No 3, in sq. 984; No. 7, in sq. 1036; Nos. 13, 14 and 15, in sq. 1045, to Zachariah Walker.
The whole of square south of square 893; lots Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, in sq. 920, to Jos. Gales, jr.
Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, in sq. 990 to George Beale.
Square south of sq. 1013, to John J. Mumford.
Lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10, in sq. 1035, to David Bates.

And the purchasers aforesaid having failed to comply with the terms of the said sale, the abovementioned property will again be exposed at public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May inst at Tomlinson's Hotel, in the city of Washington, at 11 o'clock A. M. and sold by virtue of the said decree, at the expence and loss of said purchasers, for cash.

Sale postponed.—The above property will be sold on Tuesday the 25th of June next, at the place aforesaid, at ten o'clock, A. M.

RICHARD FORREST, } Trustees
GR. GLOVER,
N. L. QUEEN, Auct.

May 8—dts.

The above statement is not correct—The lots will not be sold at any loss or expence to us. They have mostly been sold by the Collector for taxes which were due for years and ought to have been paid by Mr. Van Ness, the non payment of which alone has been the reason of our refusing to take the property.

JOSEPH FORREST,
GEO. BEALL,
ZACH. WALKER,
DAVID BATES.

May 18.

SALE AT AUCTION.

At the Market House on Saturday the 22d inst. at seven o'clock A. M two mahogany tables, one feather bed, one Tea board, half dozen plates, two coats two pair pantaloons, six linen shirts, one pair cotton jean

May 20 Z. FARRELL.

NOTICE.

SOME time in November last one of the Baltimore packets loaded, on C. Goszler's wharf, on the Eastern Branch, four hhds. of whiting, where they still remain. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take them away

May 13—3t

FRESH FRUIT.

RICHARD PARROTT, & Co. have just received

110 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
100 barrels prune net herrings
30 do. pork
18 do. Tanners Oil
Genuine Port, M. E. W. & Cos. Madeira, Sicily do., L. P Teneriffe, Catalonia, & Malaga } WINE by the pipe, half pipe quarter cask and ten gallons.

Their assortment of Groceries is at this time good, which they will dispose of at a small advance for cash.

Their regular punctual customers can be supplied on their usual terms.

May 17—4w.

FREDERICKTOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.

MRS. HOPKINS, highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has been honored with since her residence in Maryland, respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and with sincerity assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence, by the most uniform, the most minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of her pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness.

For the information of persons unacquainted with Fredericktown, it may be necessary to observe, that the air is highly salubrious and the surrounding country beautiful; and indeed in the present alarming crisis, few places could have been more happily selected for a seminary of education, as it is situated above fifty miles inland on the high road between Washington and Philadelphia; 45 miles distant from Washington, the same distance from Baltimore, and remote from every local danger, either of foreign or domestic origin.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS

Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography with the use of the globes and maps, ancient and modern history, (sacred and profane) chronology, drawing and painting in transparent water colors, embroidery, tambour, plain sewing, marking, netting, and various other fashionable fancy works, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum and ten dollars entrance. Bed, bedding and washing paid for separately, or provided by the parents. Music, dancing and the foreign languages also charged separately. The amount of one quarter's board and tuition to be always paid in advance.

May 11—M&I.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE

TWO tracts of this land are in Montgomery county, Maryland. One contains 466 acres, on the waters of Great Seneca, on the new cut road from the mouth of Monocacy to Ellicott's lower mills, about 35 miles from Baltimore, and 22 from Washington City and Georgetown. There are two tenements on this tract, with orchards of excellent fruit. The price 15 dollars per acre.

The other tract contains 282 acres, and is on the road from Montgomery court house, to Darne's and the mouth of Monocacy, and distant about 5 miles from the court house. The Muddy branch runs thro' this, on which there is a mill seat, and 40 acres of meadow land. Price 14 dollars per acre.

Five hundred acres of land in Alleghany county, adjoining the noted tavern of John Simpkins, Esq on the great road from Cumberland to Union-town and Pittsburgh: this tract was located in the year 1774 by the late Col. Archibald Orme, for his own use, and is well calculated to make a fine grazing farm: There is a small tenement on this, and 40 or 50 acres of cleared land. Price four dollars per acre.

A tract in Prince George's county, containing 240 acres, one mile from the Adelphi Mills and 6 from Washington city. This is a pleasant and very healthy situation, having abundance of fine fruit of various kinds; a comfortable dwelling house; a good barn, stables and other out houses.

This place would make a desirable country seat for a gentleman in Washington or Georgetown, being purchased by me about 10 years ago for that express purpose The price $2,500. The improvements, orchard, &c. are worth that sum The price of the different tracts is annexed to each to prevent unnecessary applications.

T. BEALL, of Geo.
District of Columbia.

May 14—law2m.

LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES.

Between Alexandria and the Washington bridge. The tract is bounded on the East, nearly half a mile upon the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, and extends back westwardly beyond the heights, upon which are several handsome situations for building. A large proportion of the land is covered by young wood; and the whole seems well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, clover and timothy The Georgetown and Alexandria turnpike runs through the land upon the heights. The distance to each of the markets in Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, is nearly the same, being about three miles. The heights command a view of Georgetown, Washington, the Potomac and Eastern Branch, &c

The terms of sale will be very reasonable, as to price and time of payment.

Apply to the subscriber at Alexandria.

W. GRANCH.

May 11—wtf.

CONNECTICUT.

On Friday his excellency Governor Smith, delivered the following speech to the Legislature of Connecticut:

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the
House of Representatives,

The events of the war in which we are engaged, admonish us that the states situated on the maritime frontier will be left during the present campaign to provide principally for their own defence. Hence an important duty is devolved on their several legislatures: one which was probably not contemplated at the adoption of the national constitution, but which seems to have arisen necessarily from the new and extraordinary condition in which we are placed. This state, bounded extensively on navigable waters, presents to an enemy many inviting objects of attack. The inhabitants living at the most exposed points, in the absence of other means, look with confidence to their state government for protection. The powers vested for this purpose in the commander in chief by the resolutions heretofore passed, have been executed as far as circumstances would permit; but to allay the apprehensions of our citizens in that portion of the state more effectual measures will be found necessary. A system of defence, therefore, within the compass of our resources, and combining efficacy with economy, is earnestly recommended to your early and serious consideration. The sums it may be necessary to appropriate to this object we have a right to expect will be ultimately refunded by the general government; as being an essential purpose of the confederacy, that expences incurred in a common cause should be defrayed from a common treasury. But whatever may be the prospect of eventual remuneration, I am persuaded you will leave no effort unessayed to protect the lives and fortunes of our fellow citizens.

Whilst the adversary is multiplying his means of annoyance, it becomes an interesting enquiry from whence our succours are to be obtained. The navy of the United States, although its achievements have astonished the world, is confessedly inadequate to the protection of the whole American coast. The regular army is employed in distant enterprizes. The militia, according to the decision of our executive, sanctioned by the legislature, and I may add by the people also, cannot be drawn out merely to wait at posts and in garrison for the possible advance of the enemy. In this state of things we are no doubt prepared to place a proper estimate upon those measures of precaution which were adopted at the last and preceding sessions of the General Assembly.

The duties imposed on the executive by the "Act to establish a military corps for the defence of the state," have been generally performed, and notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in accomplishing the object without materially deranging the ordinary militia, and the short time which has elapsed since the recruiting service commenced, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the enlistments have surpassed expectation. A force is thus provided which may not indeed be adequate to every emergency, but which will probably be sufficient to sustain the conflict until the militia can be brought to their assistance. It will not, however, escape your observation, gentlemen, that to render this force in a high degree efficient further legislative aid is indispensable.

The several companies of exempts associated under the "act to raise certain volunteer corps" have been regularly formed and their officers commissioned. Appointments to the higher grades of office were delayed, from the difficulty of locating the regiments whilst associations were forming in different parts of the state. It is hoped that at no distant day the organization may be completed. We cannot too highly commend the zeal and alacrity displayed by the citizens composing these two separate corps. Men who have thus promptly entered into the service of the state, allured by no splendid promises of high wages and liberal bounties, exhibit a spirit of patriotism and an elevation of character, which in the hour of trial, will not disappoint the hopes of their country.

Our militia establishment will claim a degree of attention proportioned to the importance of the crisis. Its rapid advances in improvement, and the prospect that its active services may be shortly required, will induce you to complete the reforms heretofore suggested, and to make those additional regulations the public exigencies demand. Altho' the militia of Connecticut are probably as well armed as those of our sister states, still we have to lament a very considerable deficiency in that important article; a deficiency, however, which would have been nearly, perhaps, wholly supplied, if the state had received her proportion of arms pursuant to the "act of Congress making appropriations for arming the whole body of the militia," passed the 23d of April, 1808." The expenditures under this act, and the manner in which the arms already procured have been disposed of, will be seen in a report of the Secretary of War transmitted in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress. This document will be laid before you. On comparing it with the act just mentioned, you will discover how far the provisions of the latter have been carried into effect.

I have received from the Governor of North Carolina a copy of the resolution lately adopted by the legislature of that state, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of electors of President and Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. I comply with the request of his excellency in laying the resolution before you. But at the same time I feel it my duty, gentlemen, to remind you that the General Assembly have hitherto viewed this mode of originating amendments to the constitution, as not recognized by that instrument, and on a ground, acceptable as the proposition may have been in principle, they have uniformly believe refused their concurrence.

Amidst the serious embarrassments occasioned by the war and the antecedent restrictions upon commerce, we have the consolation to witness a remarkable progress in manufactures, and in the cultivation of the useful arts. The increase of domestic fabric and the extensive manufacturing establishments already in operation, furnish no slight evidence that the industry and enterprize of our citizens however restrained, are not wholly subdued. As the relations of master and apprentice are thus greatly multiplied, it merits consideration, should time permit, what further provision is necessary to enforce their reciprocal duties. Regulations especially which shall ensure the ordinary means of education to the growing numbers of the young of both sexes employed in the several factories, would remove a powerful objection to these establishments, and would evidently comport with that paternal solicitude which our public councils, in all periods of our history, have manifested for the intellectual and moral culture of the rising generation.

The freemen having failed to elect a lieutenant governor, you will doubtless proceed at an early day in the session to appoint a suitable person to that office.

I will not detain you, gentlemen, by a particular allusion to the various matters which may properly employ your deliberations. A detailed view of the funds and resources of the state, will, as usual, be submitted by the proper officers, and will demonstate, I trust, that your fiscal concerns are managed with ability & success. The prosperous condition of our finances, the steady operation of the laws, and the internal tranquility which has prevailed, are subjects of fervent gratitude to Heaven in the midst of the severe national judgments with which we are visited. Assembled to direct the affairs of the commonwealth at this momentous period, you cannot fail to be impressed with the deep importance of united councils and decided measures. To perform with fidelity our federal engagements, and to maintain resolutely the indisputable rights of this government against every aggression, with a humble reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, are high and solemn duties. On my part, gentlemen, there is a sincere disposition to cooperate in every measure calculated to secure the present safety and durable prosperity of the state, and to advance the real interests of this nation.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

General Assembly, May Sessions, 1813.

[*Communicated for this Paper*]

CARTEL

FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR, BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The provisional agreement for the exchange of naval prisoners of war, made and concluded at Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the 28th day of November, 1812, between the honorable Richard John Uniacke, his Britannic majesty's attorney and advocate general for the province of Nova Scotia, and William Miller, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy and agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, and John Mitchell, esq late consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba, American agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, having been transmitted to the Department of State of the United States for approval, and John Mason, esq. commissary general for prisoners for the United States, having been duly authorised to meet Thomas Barclay, esq. his Britannic majesty's agent for prisoners of war, and for carrying on an exchange of prisoners, for the purpose of considering and revising the said provisional agreement; and the articles of the said agreement having been by them considered and discussed, it has been agreed by the said Thomas Barclay and John Mason, subject to the ratification of both their governments, that the said provisional agreement shall be so altered and revised as to stand expressed in the following words:

Article 1st. The prisoners taken at sea, or on land, on both sides, shall be treated with humanity, conformable to the usage and practice of the most civilised nations during war; and such prisoners shall without delay, and as speedily as circumstances will admit, be exchanged on the following terms and conditions, *That is to say:* An admiral or a general commanding in chief, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty men each; a vice admiral, or a lieutenant general, for officers of equal rank, or for forty men each; a rear admiral, or a major general, for officers of equal rank, or for thirty men each; a commodore with a broad pendant, and a captain under him, or a brigadier general, for officers of equal rank, or for twenty men each; a captain of a line of battle ship, or a colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen men each; a captain of a frigate, or lieutenant colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for ten men each; commanders of sloops of war, bomb ketches, fire ships, and packets, or a major, for officers of equal rank, or for eight men each; lieutenants or masters in the navy, or captains in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for six men each; masters' mates, or lieutenants in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for four men each; midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels, and captains of private armed vessels or sub-lieutenants and ensigns, for officers of equal rank, or for three men each; lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships of war, or all non-commissioned officers of the army, for officers of equal rank, or for two men each; seamen and private soldiers one for the other.

Second. All non-combatants, that is to say, surgeons and surgeons' mates, pursers, secretaries, chaplains, and schoolmasters, belonging to the army or men of war; surgeons and surgeons' mates of merchant vessels or privateers, passengers, and all other men who are not engaged in the naval or military service of the enemy, not being seafaring persons; all women and girls, and all boys under twelve years of age; every person of the foregoing description, or of whatever description exempt from capture by the usage and practice of the most civilised nations, when at war—if taken shall be immediately released without exchange, and shall take their departure at their own charge, agreeably to passports to be granted them—or otherwise shall be put on board the next cartel which sails—persons found on board recaptured ships, whatever situation they may have held in the capturing ship, shall not be considered as non-combatants. Non-combatants are not to be imprisoned except for improper conduct, and if poor or unprovided with means to support themselves, the government of each nation will allow them a reasonable subsistence, having respect to their rank and situation in life.

Third. American prisoners taken and brought within any of the dominions of his Britannic majesty, shall be stationed for exchange at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Bridgetown in Barbadoes, Kingston in Jamaica, Falmouth and Liverpool in England, and at no other ports or places; and British prisoners taken and brought into the United States, shall be stationed at Salem in Massachusetts, Schenectady in the state of New York, Providence in Rhode Island, Wilmington in Delaware, Annapolis in Maryland, Savannah in Georgia, New Orleans in Louisiana, and at no other ports or places in the United States. The government of Great Britain will receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners; and such agents shall be protected respectively in the same manner as the agents at the stations for exchange.

Fourth—Whenever a prisoner is admitted to parole, the form of such parole shall be as follows:

Whereas the agent appointed for the care and custody of prisoners of war at
in has been pleased
to grant leave to the undersigned
prisoner of war, as described on
the back hereof, to reside in
upon condition that give
parole of honor not to
withdraw from the bounds prescribed
there without leave for that purpose from the
said agent. That will
behave decently and with due respect to the
laws of this country, and also that
will not during
continuance in either
directly or indirectly carry on a correspondence
with any of the enemies of
or receive or write any letter or letters whatever, but through the hands of said agent, in
order that they may be read and approved by
him do hereby declare
have given
parole of honor according'y and that I
will keep it inviolably Dated at

Signature.	Quality.	Ships or Corps.	Men of War, Privateer, or Merchant in which taken

And the agent who shall take such parole shall grant a certificate to each prisoner so paroled, certifying the limits to which his parole extends, the hours and other rules to be observed, and granting permission to such person to remain unmolested within such limits; and every commissioned officer, in the navy or army, when so paroled, if in health, shall be paid by the agent that has granted such parole to him, during the continuance thereof, the sum of three shillings sterling per day each, for subsistence; and all other prisoners so paroled shall be paid each person at the rate of one shilling and six pence per day sterling, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per American milled dollar; which pay, in case of actual sickness, shall be doubled to each so long as the surgeon shall certify the continuance of such sickness; and each sick prisoner shall also be allowed the attendance of a nurse, in case the surgeon shall certify the person to be so ill as to require such help: all which subsistence and pay is to be paid in advance twice in every week: and prisoners who shall wilfully disobey the rules and regulations established for prisoners on parole, may be sent to prison, and all rules and regulations to be observed by prisoners on parole, are to be published and made known to each prisoner; and when any prisoner shall be allowed to depart at his own expence, if he has not a sufficiency of money for that purpose, he shall be allowed necessary money, not to exceed the parole subsistence to which he would have been entitled for one month, if he had remained.

Fifth—And in case any prisoner be permitted to return to his own country on parole, on condition of not serving until duly exchanged, such prisoner shall sign an engagement in the following form:

Whereas, Agent for the
care and custody of prisoners of war at
has granted me the undersigned prisoner, described on the back hereof, permission to return to upon
condition that I give my parole of honor, that I will not enter into any naval, military, or other service whatever, against the
or any of the dominions thereunto belonging; or against any powers at peace with until I shall have been regularly exchanged, and that I will surrender myself if required by the agent of the government, at such place, and at such time, as may be appointed, in case my exchange shall not be effected; and I will, until exchanged, give notice from time to time of my place of residence. Now in consideration of my enlargement, I do hereby declare, that I have given my parole of honor accordingly, and that I will keep it inviolably.—Given under my hand at this day of
in the year of our Lord

And to the prisoner so granted his enlargement on parole, shall be given a certificate and passport, specifying the terms and conditions of his enlargement, and a description of his person, and notice of such parole agreement shall be sent to the agent for prisoners of war, at the nearest station to the place where such parole shall be granted.

Sixth—In case any prisoner of war shall become unmindful of the honorable obligation he lies under to the nation which shall have granted him his parole, and shall violate the same, he shall be liable to be dealt with according to the usages and customs observed in such cases by the most civilized nations when at war, and either nation shall have a right to demand from the other the surrender and restoration of any prisoner of war who shall violate his parole, and every just and reasonable satisfaction shall be given to the nation demanding the same, to shew that if such prisoner be not returned, it is by reason of its not being in the power of the nation to which he originally belonged.

Seventh.—No prisoner shall be struck with the hand, whip, stick or any other weapon whatever. The complaints of the prisoners shall be attended to, and real grievances redressed; and if they behave disorderly, they may be closely confined, and kept on two-thirds allowance for a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days. They are to be furnished by the government in whose possession they may be, with a subsistence of sound and wholesome provisions, consisting of one pound of beef, or 12 ounces of pork; one pound of wheaten bread, and a quarter of a pint of pease, or six ounces of rice, or a pound of potatoes, per day, to each man; and of salt and vinegar in the proportion of two quarts of salt, and four quarts of vinegar, to every hundred days subsistence. Or the ration shall consist of such other meats and vegetables (not changing the proportion of meat to the vegetables, and the quantity of bread, salt and vinegar always remaining the same) as may from time to time be agreed on, at the several stations, by the respective agents of the two governments, as of equal nutriment with the ration first described—Both governments shall be at liberty, by means of their respective agents to supply their prisoners with clothing, and such other small allowances, as may be deemed reasonable, and to inspect at all times the quality and quantity of subsistence provided for the prisoners of their nations respectively, as stipulated in this article.

Eighth—Every facility shall be given as far as circumstances will permit, to the exchange of prisoners; and they shall be selected for exchange according to the scale hereby established on both sides, by the respective agents of the country to which they may belong, without any interference whatever of the government in whose possession they may be; and if any prisoner is kept back, when his exchange shall be applied for, good and sufficient cause shall be assigned for such detention.

Ninth—To carry on a regular exchange of prisoners between the countries, four vessels shall be employed, two of which shall be provided by the British government, and two by the government of the United States; and the two vessels of each government, shall be as near as possible of the burthen of five hundred tons together, and neither of them less than two hundred tons; and shall be manned, victualled, and provided with every necessary and convenience for the safe transportation of prisoners; the expence of the two British vessels is to be defrayed by the British government, and of the two American vessels, by the government of the United States. When these vessels are provided, surveyed and approved of, by the proper officers of both governments, they shall be furnished with passports from each government, and flags of truce, and shall carry arms and ammunition sufficient, with a guard not exceeding a non-commissioned officer and six men, to guard the prisoners, and keep them in subjection; and shall each carry one signal gun with a few charges of powder, and shall carry a white flag constantly at the fore top mast head—the British cartel ships shall carry a British ensign at the gaff end, or ensign staff, and the American ensign at the main top mast head—and the American cartel ships shall carry the American ensign at the gaff end or ensign staff, and the British ensign at the main top mast head. No cartel shall be suffered to proceed to sea with less than thirty days full allowance of water and provisions for the ship's company, and the number of prisoners embarked on board; and when such cartels shall be established, they shall be kept at all times constantly well provided with sails, rigging, and every thing proper and necessary to make them staunch, safe, and sea-worthy; and shall be constantly employed in carrying prisoners to and from the different stations herein before named, and appointed for the exchange of prisoners; and when carrying American prisoners from a British port to an American port, the American agent at the port of embarkation shall direct the station at which such prisoners shall be delivered, and when carrying British prisoners from an American port, the British agent shall direct at which of the British stations such prisoners shall be delivered, and the agents for prisoners of war on both sides, shall by agreement settle and fix the several species of provisions which shall constitute the daily ration to be served out to prisoners while on board cartels, with the value thereof; and a regular account shall be kept of the number of days each prisoner shall have been victualled on board each cartel, and the British government shall pay at that rate the expence and cost of victualling the British prisoners delivered at a British station; and so the American government shall, in like manner, pay at the same rate the daily charge for victualling the American prisoners, delivered at an American station; but no charge is to be introduced for the transportation or carriage of prisoners, as each nation is to furnish for that service an equal number of tons of shipping. No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be increased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the method hitherto observed in the present war; and after regular cartels are established, in case a number of prisoners, not less than one hundred, may be collected at any British or American port, different from the ports before named, a temporary cartel may be fitted out by order of the commanding officer at such port or ports, for the purpose of carrying such prisoners, if British, to one of the British stations before named; and if American, to one of the American stations

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

MOBILE IN OUR POSSESSION.

[FROM A PRIVATE LETTER]

Mobile, April 18, 1813.

This place is happily in the possession of the United States. It is an event which we have long anxiously looked for: but in my mind there has always, with hope, been a mixture of fear, that, whenever it took place, it might be accompanied with a considerable destruction of private property, if not the entire desolation of the town. By the secrecy and judicious arrangements with which Gen. Wilkinson has conducted the business, the good has been accomplished without any intermixture of evil, and the government has been transferred without the smallest loss of blood or treasure, although it is clearly ascertained that the Spaniards had contemplated a rigorous resistance.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The result of the recent election in the state of Connecticut for Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. having been declared, it appears that JOHN COTTON SMITH is chosen Governor, and that there was no choice of Lieut. Governor by the people.

The following statement of the votes given in at this general election, exhibits a great Republican increase in this invariably and unchangeably federal state:

FOR GOVERNOR.

John C. Smith, Fed.	11,893
Elijah Boardman, Rep.	7,201
Scattering	1,023

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Isaac Spencer 2d, Repub.	5,100
Chauncey Goodrich, Fed.	4,198
Calvin Goddard, do.	2,369
Scattering	4,373

The Legislature, now in session, chose *Chauncey Goodrich* Lieut. Governor by an almost unanimous vote.

RHODE ISLAND.

The general election took place in Rhode Island last month. The Legislature met at Newport on the 5th inst. when WILLIAM JONES was declared duly elected Governor and Simeon Martin Lt. Governor of the state, by large majorities. These gentlemen, as well as a majority of the Legislature of that state, are of federal politics.

NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

Copy of a letter from Gen. W. H. Harrison to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Camp Meigs, 9th May, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the enemy having been several days making preparations for raising the siege of this post, accomplished this day the removal of their artillery from the opposite bank, and about 12 o'clock left their encampment below, were soon embarked and out of sight. I have the honor to enclose you an agreement entered into between Gen. Proctor and myself for the discharge of the prisoners of the Kentucky militia in his possession, and for the exchange of the officers and men of the regular troops which were respectively possessed by us. My anxiety to get the Kentucky troops released as early as possible, induced me to agree to the dismission of all the prisoners I had, although there was not as many of ours in General Proctor's possession. The surplusage is to be accounted for, and an equal number of ours released from their parole, whenever the government may think proper to direct it.

The two actions on this side the river on the 5th, were infinitely more important and more honorable to our arms, than I had at first conceived. In the sortie made upon the left flank, captain Waring's company of the 19th regt. a detachment of 12 months' volunteers under major Alexander, and three companies of Kentucky militia under colonel Boswell, defeated at least double the number of Indians and British militia.

The sortie on the right was still more glorious; the British batteries in that direction were defended by the grenadier and light infantry companies of the forty-first regt. amounting to 200 effectives and two companies of militia, flanked by a host of Indians. The detachment sent to attack those consisted of all the men off duty belonging to the companies of Croghan and Bradford of the 17th regt. Langham Elliott's (late Graham's) and Wards's of the 19th, about eighty of major Alexander's volunteers, and a single company of Kentucky militia under captain Sebry, mounting in the whole to not more than 340. Yet the event of the action was not a moment doubtful, and had not the British troops been covered in their retreat by their allies, the whole of them would have been taken.

It is not possible for troops to behave better than ours did throughout—all the officers exerted themselves to execute my orders, and the enemy, who had a full view of our operations from the opposite shore, declared that they had never seen so much work performed in so short a time.

To all the commandants of corps I feel particular obligations. These were colonel Miller of the 19th infantry, col. Mills of the Ohio militia, major Stoddard of the artillery, major Ball of the dragoons, and major Johnson of the Kentucky militia. Capt. Gratiot of the engineers having been for a long time much indisposed, the task of fortifying this post devolved on capt. Wood. It could not have been placed in better hands. Permit me to recommend him to the President, and to assure you that any mark of his approbation bestowed on capt. Wood, would be highly gratifying to the whole of the troops who witnessed his arduous exertions.

From major Hukill, acting inspector general, my aid de camp major Graham, lieut. O'Fallon, who has done the duty of assistant adjutant general in the absence of major Adams, and my volunteer aid de camp John Johnson, Esq. I received the most useful assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the siege and in the two sorties; those of the latter were much greater than I had at first expected.

Want of sleep and exposure to the continued rains which have fallen almost every day for some time past, renders me incapable of mentioning many interesting particulars; amongst others a most extraordinary proposition of gen Proctor's, on the subject of the Indians within our boundary—this shall form the subject of a communication to be made to-morrow or next day, and for which I will provide a safe conveyance than that which carries this. All the prisoners and deserters agree in saying that the information given to major Stoddard by Ryland, of the British having launched a sloop of war this spring, is incorrect, and the most of them say that the one which is now building will not be launched for many weeks.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

P. S.—Capt Price of the regt. light artillery, and the 20 regulars, prisoners with gen Proctor, were taken on the N W side of the river, with the Kentucky militia. We had no prisoners taken on this side during the siege.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Fort Meigs.
9th May, 1813.

The information received by the general, and the movements of the enemy indicating their having abandoned the siege of this post, the general congratulates his troops on having completely foiled their foes and put a stop to that career of victory which has hitherto attended their arms. He cannot find words to express his sense of the good conduct of the troops of every description and of every corps, as well in sustaining and returning the heavy fire of the enemy, as for their assiduity and patience in the performance of those laborious duties which the occasion called for. Where merit was so general—indeed, almost universal—it is difficult to discriminate. The general cannot, however, omit to mention the names of those whose situation gave them an opportunity of being more particularly useful. From the long illness of capt. Gratiot, of the corps of engineers, the arduous and important duties of fortifying the camp devolved on capt. Wood, of that corps. In assigning to him the first palm of merit, as far as it relates to the transactions within the works, the general is convinced that his decision will be awarded by every individual in camp who witnessed his indefatigable exertion, his consummate skill in providing for the safety of every point, and in foiling every attempt of the enemy, and his undaunted bravery in the performance of his duty in the most exposed situations. An unfortunate wound in the commencement of the siege deprived the general, after that time, of the able services of major Stoddard, of the artillery, whose zeal and talents had been eminently useful. Capt. Gratiot, in the remission of a severe illness, took charge of a battery, and managed it with ability and effect. Capt. Cushing, of the artillery, and capt. Hall, of the 17th infantry, (but doing duty with the former corps) were extremely active and attentive to their post. To col Miller and major Todd, of the 19th U. S. infantry; majors Ball of the dragoons, Sodwick and major Ritzer of the Ohio militia, and major Johnson of the Kentucky militia, rendered the most important services. To each of the above gentlemen, as well as to each captain, subaltern, non commissioned officer and private of their respective commands, the general gives his thanks and expresses his warmest approbation; also to adjutant Brown, Mr Peters, conductor of artillery; Mr. Lion, principal artificer; Mr. Timberlee, and to sergeants Henderson, Tommes and Meldrum, who severally had charge of batteries and block-houses. The battery managed by sergeant Henderson was, as the enemy confessed, managed with peculiar efficacy and effect with respect to the sorties which were made on the 5th inst. The subsequent information which has been received from the prisoners, has given the gallant troops which were engaged on those occasions additional claims upon the gratitude of their general. It is ascertained that in both instances the enemy far out-numbered our troops. The general gives his thanks to brigadier-general Clay, for the promptitude with which the detachment of his brigade were landed, and the assiduity shewn by him in forming them for the attack on the left. To col. Boswell and major Fletcher, for their gallantry and good conduct in leading them in the charge made on the enemy, and to capts. Dudley, Simmons and Medcalf, the subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates, for the distinguished valor with which they defeated the enemy. The General has in the order of the 6th inst. expressed his sense of the conduct of the regular troops and volunteers, which were engaged in the sorties on the left flank, but he omitted to mention Capt. Sebri's company of Kentucky militia, whose gallantry was not surpassed by that of any of the companies which fought by their side. The Pittsburg Blues, led by lieut M'Gee, in the illness of their gallant captain, sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Massissumy. The Petersburg volunteers and Lieut. Deam's detachment discovered equal intrepidity. To the detachments from the 17th and 19th U. S. regiment under their respective commanders, Capts. Croghan, Bradford, Langham, Elliot, Nering, the honorable task was assigned of storming the British batteries, defended by two hundred British grenadiers and light infantry, flanked by an host of Indians and two companies of Canadian militia. Colonel Miller speaks in the highest terms of the captains before mentioned, and Lieuts. Campbell, Gwynn, Lee, Kercheval and Rees, and ensigns Sharp, Hawkins, Harrison, Mitchell and Stockton. The General requests Col Miller, Major Todd, and each of the officers above named, together with all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who were engaged on the 5th inst. to accept his thanks. The General is under the highest obligation to his staff for their conduct, as well in the action of the 5th as for the assistance which he received from them throughout the siege. Major Hukill, the acting inspector-general, distinguished himself by his assiduity in forwarding the part of our works which was most necessary and which was most exposed to the fire of the enemy. From Major Graham, his aid-de-camp—his volunteer aid-de-camp J Johnson, Esq. and from lieut. O'Fallon, acting assistant adjutant general, as well as from the deputy quarter master Mr Enbank, he received the greatest assistance. It rarely occurs that a general has to complain of the excessive ardor of his men, yet such appears always to be the case whenever the Kentucky militia are engaged. It is indeed the source of all their misfortunes. They appear to think that valor can alone accomplish any thing. The General is led to make this remark from the conduct of Capt Dudley's company of the regiment, as he has understood that that gallant officer was obliged to turn his espontoon against his company to oblige them to desist from a further pursuit of the enemy, in compliance with an order from the general. Such temerity, although not so disgraceful, is scarcely less fatal than cowardice. And in the instance above, had it been persisted in, would have given a different result to the action, as the whole of the enemy's force which were placed near the batteries would have been precipitated upon the rear of our detachment. The pursuit being stopped, allowed time for a new disposition under cover of our cannon, and the enemy's batteries were attacked and carried without difficulty.

(A Copy) JOHN O'FALLON,
Acting Ass. Adj. Gen.

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, May 18.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated the 18th of May.

"The Inspector of New-London, on Friday evening last, took charge of a flag, with the prisoners taken in the Fox, and returned on Saturday. Was treated by Commodore Hardy with every attention; waited on by him and the first lieutenant to every part of the ship, even into the births of the officers. The Commodore expressed to the Inspector a total disapprobation and abhorrence of their conduct at the Southward, in burning the defenceless towns and villages; and understanding by the officer who went to New-London, that some families were moving from there, he begged him to assure the Ladies, that they may rely on his honor, that not a shot should be fired at my dwelling, (at least while he had the command) unless he should receive very positive orders for that purpose, which he had not the most distant idea would be received—he hoped soon the pleasure of making New London a visit, not as an enemy, but a friend. On the whole, Hardy must be a noble fellow."

Arrived since our last, Portuguese schr. San Caetano, Monteiro, 24 days from St. Jago de Cuba. Left schr Dash of Baltimore, to sail in 10 or 12 days. On Sunday morning, off Montauk Point, was boarded by the Ramilies—no other cruizers in sight. It was supposed the frigate Orpheus lay under Point Judith. Left the privateer Rolla, of Baltimore, at St. Jago, just arrived there, having brought in a Portsmouth, (N. H.) ship, captured off Tiberon, with a licence, and suspected she was bound to Jamaica. The Rolla had also captured two British brigs, which she ordered for a southern port. The Spanish brig Harmony, for Philadelphia, had sailed 10 days before, but put back leaky—repaired, and the governor detained her. The gov. of St. Jago ordered the Rolla to leave that port immediately, and said he should detain for examination the American ship she brought in, supposing her to be bound to Jamaica, and probably on British account.

Port of Bristol, R. I. May 14.

Arrived the ship Nancy, of Pool, Eng. Thomas Thorn, prize master, laden with 200 tons salt, and a quantity of raisins, lemons and other fruit, prize to the privateer ship Yorktown, Andrew Riker, master, of New York. She was captured on 17th April, in lat. 40 N. long. 21 W. on her voyage from Cadiz to Newtown Pond.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the company of the 36th Regiment of U. S. Infantry (at the city of Washington) on Monday the 17th of May, 1813, a soldier named FREDERICK BROWN, enlisted on the 14th May, in this place, by Ensign Clark: he is straight and well made, twenty-two years of age, five feet seven inches high, of light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a baker. Frederick Brown was born in Germany, which is very perceptible from his looks and conversation.

The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will apprehend said Frederick Brown and deliver him to the guard in Washington city, or confine him in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS GARNERY,
Capt. 36th Regt. U. S. Infantry.

May 22—3t.

COLUMBIA TURNPIKE ROADS.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders, that two instalments of ten dollars each, are called for, on every share of the stock by them respectively held, to be paid at the Bank of Washington on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.

By order, S. ELIOT, Jr. Treasurer.

May 22—2aw3w.

NOTICE.

THE following gentlemen were on the 31 instant re-appointed to compose the Levy Court of Washington County, in the district of Columbia.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
NICHOLAS YOUNG,
NATHAN LEE FARROUGH,
JOHN PEMBERTON,
THOMAS CORCORAN,
JOHN HUT, and
THOMAS PETER.

The Members of the Levy Court are hereby notified to attend at the Union Tavern, in George Town, on the first Saturday of June, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN MOUNTZ, Cl.

May 22—2awtd

SALE AT AUCTION.

At the store of the Subscribers, adjoining Davis's Hotel, on Saturday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

A General Assortment

Of Glass, China and Crockery Ware—Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Port Wine, Cherry Brandy, Teas, Rice, Chocolate, Old Whiskey, Havana Sugar, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Candles, Brushes, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.

Also an elegant 8 day clock, 1 set mahogany tables, empty casks, &c. &c.

EDWARDS & DESTER.

May 18—1w DAVID OATES, Age.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

THE regiment of Cavalry under my command is ordered to rendezvous on Saturday next, at 10 A. M. on the regimental ground, south of the Tyber, *completely equipped* for actual service, and rations for the day. It can be scarcely necessary in times like ours to say any thing to excite any command to duty—its importance must be self-evident. Much will be expected from us should the enemy make it necessary; and I flatter myself will shew that my confidence is not improperly placed, and evidence to the enemy and the world what a few independent men can achieve in defence of their country and homes. Punctuality in a soldier is all-important. Any departure from order or proper discipline will be most strictly investigated, and martial law imposed.

By order of Lieutenant-colonel-commandant
JOHN TAYLOE.

A true copy,
WM. B. RANDOLPH, Adjutant.

Washington Cavalry Head-quarters,
M. D. C. May 19, 1813.

May 20—d3t.

A SALE,

ON Saturday, the 22d inst. will be sold, at the jail in this city, to the highest bidder, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 21 years of age, and two NEGRO BOYS, children of the abovementioned woman—one about 2 years and the other nine months old. Terms of sale cash.

JOSEPH JENKINS.

By D. QUEEN, Auct.

May 20—3t

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[From a London Paper.]

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Marlborough, Admiral Cockburn's flag ship, dated Bermuda, Jan. 29.

"During our stay at Cadiz, the Gleaner arrived with instructions from government, which caused us to hoist our sails for the American coast, where we arrived after having captured one of their vessels on our passage: We found the Maidstone frigate, with the Wanderer and Lauriestone, sloops of war, departing on a cruize from Bermuda; and the Cleopatra, Æolus and Belvidera frigates, with the Fantome sloop of war, anchored in the harbor. We immediately proceeded to get the Marlborough fitted for a cruise of three months, and in a few days completed all our preparations. We are now waiting the arrival of Admiral Warren, who will dispatch us to the Chesapeake. Before our departure from Cadiz, we heard of the loss of the Guerriere, but our astonishment was immeasureable when we learned at Bermuda, that both the Macedonian and Frolic had been added to the number of American captures. These disasters have created an extraordinary diligence among all the seamen to accomplish themselves in naval discipline, for heretofore the bare unfurling of the British flag was all the warlike manœuvre required to conquer the French ships of war, or any enemy that dared to meet us on the ocean. In many of the British ships the polishing irons and varnish brushes have given place to the continual exercise of the great guns, of muskets, and boarding pikes; and many additional modes of annoyance have been adopted to retaliate upon the Americans, who in their mode of naval warfare are more subtle than any maritime people in the world. The tops of the American vessels are filled with riflemen, and some of them carry culverins aloft loaded with buck shot, which sweeps the enemy's decks in close action. Box and chain shot have been bro't by them into use, and even their wads are stuffed with small bullets. Their muskets, which are of large calibre, carry fifteen large buck shot besides a ball, and make tremendous havoc, the truth of which the brave seamen of the Frolic unfortunately can verify. All the ships here are imitating this example; the Poictiers has constructed eight hundred cartridges on the American plan, and the Marlborough six. Marines are stationed on the tops, and in addition to that our captain intends to plant a couple of brass pieces on each. These murderous arrangements will in a few weeks be carried into execution against our enemies, who have the consolation of thinking that they alone plucked down this visitation upon their own heads.

"In the mean time, the Americans have become abundantly haughty, and elated with their success they have lately launched a 74 gun ship, called the Venus, and more are constructing with infinite expedition and diligence. Unfortunately no British frigates on this station are equal in strength and appointment to the frigates of the United States, any of which pour a heavier broadside than an English ship of 50 guns, and their complement of men equals that of a 74. All our frigates on this station have their complement increased to upwards of 300, and warm work will have commenced before you receive this."

A strong symptom of the public feeling exhibited itself at Covent-garden Theatre, on Thursday in the representation of Congreve's comedy of *Love for Love*. In the mock mad scene, *Foresight* asks *Valentine*, "pray what what will be done at court?" On *Valentine's* answering "*scandal will tell you*," the loudest and general applause burst forth from all parts of the house, which continued some time, and on *Valentine's* concluding the sentence, "*I am honesty, I never come there*," the plaudits were renewed, and it was some time before the actors could proceed. *Lon. paper.*

FRENCH PAPERS.

The Moniteur of the 13th contians a very long detailed report from the captain of the frigate, Roussin, to the minister of marine, dated on board his majesty's frigate la Gloire, in Brest Road, 25th of February, 1813, stating that he sailed from Havre the 16th of December, 1812, that on the night between the 17th and 18th, off Cape Lizard, he was in the middle of nine vessels, some of which were merchantmen, but one, by her signals, shewed herself to be a man of war, which, supported by three brigs of 14 and 16 guns and a cutter, pursued him to the 12th degree of longitude; that on the 18th, at night, they came up with him, at the same time, and engaged till 5 o'clock the following morning, when a breeze sprung up, and he saw no more of them. That on the 20th of December he took the Spy, proceeding from Halifax, of 16 guns; on the 23d, the English three masted ship Minerva, of 450 tons, from Surinam, which he sunk, and the Powhattan, an American, captured by the British frigate Heratio. That on the 28th he arrived at the Barlinques Isles, to watch Lisbon, when receiving considerable damage, and being chased by two enemy's vessels, he sailed for the Azores, & placed himself between them and Madeira. That on the 17th of January he resolved to proceed towards Barbadoes; and on the 8th of February sailed for France; and on his passage to which he took the corvette, the Linnet, of 18 guns and 35 men.

FROM THE PRESS.

THE TRIUMPH OF REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-YORK.

Next to the late intelligence from the Canadian side of Lake Ontario, the most agreeable news we could receive has been derived from the state of New-York. Notwithstanding the rallying of federalism, aided by all the factions and fractions which ambition and disappointment could bring together, the great cause of republicanism has triumphed in that great and important member of the Union. Thus is the war ratified by more than five-sixths of the empire. The infamous expectations formed from a northern confederacy are completely frustrated. Massachusetts is reduced to a most contemptible and abortive minority. The federal government is reinstated on stronger ground than ever. The geographical calculations of the insidious enemy have all miscarried. The war must go on to an honorable termination—and England and her American friends are—just where they ought to be.

Once more, on this occasion, we presume to remind the government of the very lofty and impregnable position it stands upon; of the absolute necessity of taking measures corresponding with its great strength. In a free country the period seldom can occur when all sections, especially of a confederated republic, will be so well united as the United States are at present. They never were so much so during the war of the revolution. Considering the disastrous counter-current of the war last summer, it is only to be wondered at that they are so well and firmly compacted now, and the crisis is over. The discomfiture of federalism, forlorn federalism, has been total, with all its subsidiary co-operations. It is obvious, from inspecting the late election returns of N York, that the tide has set in the right way, with irresistable, and of course, increasing impulse. But it is equally certain that this tide has but just set in, and will swell in the lapse of another twelve-month to an overwhelming political current.

The late elections in all the states south of New-England demonstrate, in most cheering proof, the vast, invincible ability of the great popular party of this country. It may be deceived for a moment by false guides. It may be dismayed by a series of national reverses. But it will always rally upon its own inherent energy, and resume that sovereignty it is destined to enjoy forever.

The vista of the future is delightful to behold. America—republicanism—this just war—all look full of promise, are all proof against their foes, foreign and domestic. Every thing now depends on the tone of the government. If this is the strongest government on earth, this is the moment for proving how strong it is; not in acts of violence and unmanly triumph over prostrate antagonists; but in the assertion of its own just rights and the sovereignty of those, who, in calling for this war, expected the requisite measures to be adhered to for its successful carrying on.

A bolsterous, but now most wretched contumacy, will probably continue to rage in the east. As to dismemberment, the great threat of that distracted quarter of the union, it is preposterous to talk of it any longer. New-York and Vermont will take care that the republic take no detriment from Massachusetts. Indeed, that redoubtable state is so dependant on the middle and southern states, as to be saved from a famine only by their supplies. She may have all the state authorities by the late elections, in her own control, and may proceed as soon as her Hotspurs of the North shall deem that long threatened emergency expedient, to declare her commonwealth no longer an integral part of the Union. But sheer want of bread would quickly bring her back a begging.

Thus happily circumstanced as these United States are, all of them true to the cause of all, but two, remote, and (as now administered) worse than useless states, and those two entirely dependent on the rest for even a bare subsistence, it is needless to repeat how easy it must be in the federal government to be strong-handed in their measures; how impolitic, how base, how ruinous to yield one jot of the interests of the whole to the nerveless clamors of any one section.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Richmond, May 18, 1813.

The Legislature of this State, in conformity to the Proclamation of the Governor, yesterday convened at the Capitol in this City—and a quorum of both Houses appearing—Robert Taylor, Esq. was elected Speaker of the Senate, Theodosius Hansford, Esq. Clerk, and Major Archibald Denholm, Sergeant at Arms.

In the House of Delegates, Andrew Stevenson, Esq. was chosen Speaker, Wm. Munford, Esq. Clerk, and Capt. Daniel Verser, of Nottoway, Sergeant at Arms.

There were seventeen members present in the Senate.

The H. of D. was uncommonly full—there being about 180 members present.

☞ The following message from the Governor was read and laid upon the table:

COMMUNICATION OF GOVERNOR BARBOUR TO BOTH BRANCHES OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, May 17, 1813.

The Senate and
House of Delegates.

It has become my duty to communicate to you the circumstances which made necessary an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature.

It is known to you, that your predecessors at their last session passed a law entitled "An act providing for the defence of the state against invasion or insurrection." After waiting a convenient time to give publicity to the law, so as to afford the citizens of every part of the commonwealth, who were disposed to enter the service, an opportunity of making known their wishes, and thereby greatly extending the range of selection, the Executive proceeded to make the necessary appointments; of which they gave information to the parties concerned, but withheld the commissions. In this stage of the business, letters were received from the Secretary of War, and of State, which, in the estimation of the Executive, gave an aspect to our situation entirely different from the one existing at the time the law passed. These letters, as well as mine to those officers of the general government, connected therewith, are enclosed, and will be found in packet A. The causes which led to the passage of the law, are not only disclosed in its preamble, but are of general notoriety. A powerful armament of the enemy had entered the waters of the Commonwealth, under circumstances well calculated to justify the most serious alarm; an event of this kind not having been anticipated, no effectual measures had been adopted for our defence, and our Eastern frontier was greatly exposed. Such was our condition, and such our danger, when the law received the assent of the Legislature. Shortly after its adjournment, the General Government, having, in conformity with its power and duty, taken upon itself the defence of the State, sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive in calling out the militia—authorised such further detachments as might be necessary—and also having determined to raise a regular regiment for the defence of the state, to be officered by our citizens exclusively—and further, having promised such other additional aid as the exigency of our affairs might require—presented a state of things, which, could it have been anticipated by the Legislature, the Executive would have prevented the passage of the law. Under this impression, it became a question of much importance with the Executive, what course they should pursue. To carry the law into effect, after such assurances from the General Government, was to adhere to a system of defence, in its extent inadequate to the object for which it was intended—justifiable only in cases of extreme necessity—and establishing a precedent liable to be perverted to the worst of purposes; and also involving the state in an expense of half a million of dollars; by which our little resources, heretofore husbanded with much care, were to be immediately squandered, and our constituents exposed to new burdens. To forbear to execute it, was not without its difficulties. For the Executive to take upon itself the high responsibility of not executing the law of the land, was so hostile to the constitution, and a precedent of a nature so dangerous, as to be entirely inadmissible. The convention of the Legislature was exposed to two objections—the inconvenience to the members, and an expense to the Commonwealth. The known patriotism of the Representatives of the People, which counts as nothing personal inconvenience, made necessary by the public service, removed the first; the last, when opposed to the interesting considerations which dictated the necessity of an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature, dwindled into insignificance. Under this view of the subject, a call of the Legislature was supposed less liable to objection than any other course we could adopt. If the acts now disclosed should produce on the minds of the General Assembly an opinion coincident with that of the Executive, it will be to them highly gratifying; if otherwise, we shall console ourselves with the reflection, that we have manifested our devotion to principle, and subserviency to the just theory of the constitution—which renders prudent, in all cases of doubt, difficulty and importance, an appeal, through the constitutional organ, to the public will.

No change has occurred in our foreign relations since the last session of the Legislature, except a proffered mediation by the Emperor of Russia with a view to a negociation with the enemy. This was accepted by the American Government with its characteristic frankness, and in conformity with its uniform and sincere professions of solicitude for an honorable peace. And in consequence, two Envoys Extraordinary have been appointed, to repair to St. Petersburgh, and have sailed, to meet the diplomatic representatives of the British nation. Notwithstanding this new evidence furnished by the American government of its disposition for peace, and notwithstanding also the advances it has made by a law which passed at the last session of Congress, in relation to the seamen, removing every pretext on the part of G. Britain to persevere in hostilities, yet such is the character of the enemy as to render the result of the negociation so precarious, as in no degree to authorise an abatement of our most vigorous efforts.

Presuming that it is your wish that the session should be as short as is compatible with the public service, I shall forbear calling your attention to any other subject except such as cannot be avoided; of which class are two vacancies in the General Court produced by the death of the Honorable William Nelson and the Honorable Richard Parker. To supply the vacancy produced by the former, Robert Saunders, Esq. of Williamsburgh, was appointed, who declined acceptance; the reasons which produced that determination are disclosed in his answer to my letter communicating his appointment, a copy of which is herewith enclosed in packet B. marked No. 1. William Daniel, Esq. of Cumberland, was then selected, who accepted, as will appear by his letter, a copy of which is also enclosed, marked No. 2. Ellison Currie, Esq. of Lancaster, was appointed to supply the vacancy produced by the death of Richard Parker, Esq. and accepted; a copy of his letter is also enclosed marked No. 3.

I think it necessary to advise you that our endeavors to effect a settlement of our accounts with the Government of the United States, which were communicated to the last Legislature have been ineffectual; should it be your wish to act upon this subject the correspondence between the two governments will be transmitted.

The operations of the enemy, with the defensive measures we have adopted, are of a nature to require a separate communication which is now prepared and will be made to-morrow. I cannot forbear, however, to avail myself of the present opportunity of paying a just tribute of applause to the patriotism of our citizens, who with cheerfulness and alacrity obeyed the summons to the field. It is a highly gratifying evidence that the spirit of their fathers is unabated. As a successful issue of the glorious revolution crowned the efforts of the one, so an honorable termination of the present contest—under Providence—will reward the other.

JS. BARBOUR.

Documents enclosed in packet A.

Washington, March 21st, 1811.

Dear Sir—I had the pleasure to receive yours of the 17th yesterday, and should have answered it by the return of the mail, had I not had some official engagements which rendered it impossible. With an invasion at Norfolk, it is painful to say any thing tending to check any measure having for its object the defence of the country. Without having examined the constitutional propriety of the measure in question, for which I have not had time, I have supposed that every object contemplated by it might be secured by means of, and under the authority of, this government. A regular regiment is ordered to be raised for the defence of Norfolk and the neighboring coast, the officers are appointed, and are engaged in recruiting the men, and it being known that they are not to be removed from the state, it is presumable that they will soon be raised. A large body of militia are already in service at Norfolk, and a power given to the commanding officer to call for as many more as in his judgment the public exigencies may require. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * Should the British forces continue to invade Norfolk, or other parts of the state, I have no doubt that the President will order the regular troops when raised to be encreased there beyond the regiment allotted for their defence. You may be satisfied that nothing will be omitted, necessary for the protection of the state, compatible with its general duties, which the means in the hands of the government will enable it to perform.

No change has taken place in the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The mediation of Russia lately offered by the emperor to both parties, and accepted by the President on the part of the United States, was the incident to which I alluded in my conversation with major Campbell. It is not known whether Great Britain has accepted this mediation. The President acts on motives independent of that consideration. If she accepts, with a view to a fair and just accommodation, it may probably lead to peace. If she declines it, the responsibility will be on her government. In the mean time, no relaxation should take place in our military operations. They should, on the contrary, be carried on with greater vigor.

I am, dear sir, with great and sincere regard, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

His Exc. James Barbour, Esq.
Gov. of Virginia.

Richmond, March 24th, 1813.

Dear Sir—The prompt and satisfactory answer received from you in answer to mine of the 17th, lays me under obligations. I lost not a moment of time in presenting it to the Council of State, and in consequence of the efficient measures promised and adopted by the general government, to recommend for the present, that we should abstain from the execution of the law of this state, connected with an eastern defence. I have the pleasure to inform you that they coincided with me in opinion, and for the present it will not be carried into effect. Among the various considerations which have induced us to adopt this measure, an ardent disposition to cherish concord between the two governments is not among the least. In taking upon ourselves this high responsibility, we have been influenced by the belief that had the Legislature been in session, and possest of the measures adopted by the general government, they would have repealed the law. An entire confidence is indulged by us that the general government will hereafter continue to adapt the means of defence to the exigency of the occasion.

Yours, &c.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Col. Jas. Monroe, Sec'y of Stat, Washington.

War Department, March 22d, 1813.

Sir—I had this day the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 20th inst. enclosing the copy of one from Brig. Gen. Taylor of the 17th. The substance of the information given in the latter had been already received directly from that officer.

The measure taken by your Excellency, as well in ordering out the militia in the first instance, as in consigning them to the service of the United States under the requisition made by Lieut. Col. Freeman in the second, merits the entire approbation of the President.

The force now ascribed to the enemy for land operations, is much greater than has hitherto been supposed. In the only statement we have had of it from General Taylor, it is not made to exceed one thousand combatants, viz: six hundred marines and four hundred seamen.

If the enemy have objects beyond a blockade of the bay, and particularly if they meditate an attack on the city of Norfolk and its defences, the delay put into the execution of that project is unaccountable upon any supposition other than that of an expectation of greater force—in which case our means should also be increased. I have accordingly on the 16th inst. authorized Brig. Gen. Taylor to make such further requisition upon your Excellency for additional militia drafts, as his knowledge of the enemy's strength and movements shall render necessary.

I have the President's orders to express his thanks for the assurances which close your Excellency's letter, and his entire confidence that the measures taken for the public defence will be equally marked by wisdom and by spirit.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Excellency the assurance of my very high respect.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Exc. the Gov. of Virginia.

☞ We have omitted the very interesting letter of the Governor of the 20th, as well as one sent since in Mr. Monroe's letter, because they contain information which, in our judgment, ought not to be unmasked to the enemy. Unfortunately for this country, there are too many persons amongst us disposed to put such papers into the enemy's hands. We were told on Sunday that an officer who went in a cartel to the British squadron in the bay, actually saw upon the captain's table, a few days since, a paper, apparently wet from the Richmond Press. Cannot the lurking traitors be dragged forth to day-light and to punishment? *Enquirer.*

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick co. Md. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself Sam. Anderson. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout, and well made. His clothing when committed was a white kersey coat & pantaloons, much worn; the rest of his clothing very indifferent. Says he belongs to Mr. George Peter of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, *Sheriff.*

Fred. County, Md. March 18— w8t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the 15th day of May next, at Dominick's Hotel, *One Two Story Brick House* on square 690, fronting 25 feet on South II street, the Lot on ground rent. The said property is to be seized and taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, at the suit of Thomas Baker and Elisha Riggs, against Henry Timms and others. The sale will commence half past 4 o'clock, P. M. Terms cash.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Marshal D. C.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Saturday 22d inst. at the same hour.

April 17.